

Sales at Vendue.
Every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.
Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
bills of the day—All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
sold and purchased at the lowest limitation
prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

**Wanted to Hire for the ensuing
Year,**

A NEGRO MAN, who can work in the
house, and take care of horses. Apply to
the PRINTER.
November 14.

FRESH FRUIT.

The subscriber has just received and offers for
sale,

Malaga Raisins in kegs,
Muscatel and Bloom Raisins
in boxes.

ALSO,
36 bags and 12 barrels Coffee.
James Patton.

April 19.

Just Published,

(Price 12 and a half Cents.)

For sale, at R. GRAY'S Bookstore, King-
street.

**A Discourse on the Resurrection
of the Body.**

By Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, Presi-
dent of Princeton College.

November 10.

**NEW ALMANAC.
COTTON & STEWART,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED THEIR
ALMANAC,**

For 1810.

containing, besides the astronomical calcula-
tions, a variety of useful and entertaining mat-
ter.

ALSO,
GERMAN ALMANCS,
For 1810.

For sale the Gross, Dozen, or single
one.
October

Charles Slade & Thos. Grimshaw,

HAVING entered into partnership in the
ROPE-MAKING BUSINESS, offer
for sale, at their store on Merchants' wharf,
a general assortment of CORDAGE and
SHIP-CHANDLERY, at which place, or at
their rope-walk, they will receive orders for
any description of Cordage warranted to be
made out of the best materials and manufac-
tured in such a manner as will bear the in-
spection of the best judges.

M. B. A liberal price will be always given
for HEMP of the best quality.

November 24.

**MILITARY LANDS.
FOR SALE,**

or will be exchanged for Property in Alexan-
dria or its vicinity,

A Warrant for 696 acres of Land,
granted by the state of Virginia for Military
services during the revolutionary war. This
land lies in the state of Ohio, and is said to
be amongst the best in the state. It will be
sold at a great bargain. Apply to
John Longden.

May 13.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the
western country, will sell the FARM on
which he resides in Fairfax county, 11 miles
from Alexandria, 9 from George Town fer-
ry, and about the same from the Potomac
bridge crossing to the city of Washington—
a healthy, agreeable neighborhood, con-
sisting about 470 acres, on which is a conve-
nient dwelling house, large enough for a gen-
eral family, together with all the outhouses
possible, all new or nearly so; an orchard of
apple trees of selected fruit, together with
different other fruit trees, a proportion of im-
proved meadow for the scythe, and a large
portion more may easily be made. Any per-
son inclined to purchase may know the terms
by application to Mr. JOHN DOLAN, adjoining
the said farm, or the subscriber on the pre-
mises.

E. Dulin.

For Freight or Charter,

The Barque
George William,

Burthen 150 tons,
STEPHEN HOPKINS, Master.

Apply to

John C. Ladd,

Who has for sale, now landing from said
barque,

118 quarter casks first quality Sherry Wine
40 chests Young Hyson, Hyson and Impe-
rial Teas, of the latest importation.
The above entitled to debenture.
Dec. 30.

Joseph H. Mandeville,

Offers for sale the following articles, by
wholesale or retail.

3000 bush. Lisbon and Liverpool Salt
20000 lbs Green Coffee, in barrels and bags
5000 Coshen Cheese, of excellent qua-
lity in casks

1000 New England do. do.
200 bls. of Herrings, Shad and Mackerel
50 tons Plaster Paris
20 bales prime Upland Georgia Cotton.
10 hds. Jamaica, Antigua and Dema-
rara Rum
4 pipes French and ditto Brandy
15 hds. Muscovado Sugar
50 bls. do. do. different qualities
2 hds. Copperas

Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson, } **TEAS.**
and
Hyson Skin,

Madeira,
Lisbon,
Claret, and } **WINES,**
Catalonia

Holland and Country Gin
New England Rum in hds. and bls.
Peach and Apple Brandy in bls.
Mentha Cordials, in boxes

Loaf and Lump Sugar, Havannah Honey
per gallon, Figblue,
Molasses in hds. Spanish Flotant Indigo,
Spanish Cigars, Butter,
Harris's and Taylor's manufactured To-
bacco in kegs,

Gunpowder and Shot of different sizes,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper, Pinnetto,
Chocolate Nos. 1 and 3, Mould and Dipt Can-
dles,
Malaga Raisins in boxes,
Pipes in boxes, 3 gross each,
Hingham box's, Hamilton's Garrett's and
Leiper's Snuff in bottles.
London and Philadelphia Mustard,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Bad Cords, Leading Lines, &c.

ALSO,
A constant supply of WATER CRACKERS and
best SUPERFINE FLOUR, by retail, and
50 hds. of Maryland and Virginia Tobac-
co.

November 29.

BUTTER.

4000 lbs. firkin Butter, in good ship
ping order

20 boxes Dixon's fresh Mustard.
40 kegs Leiper's & Garret's Snuffs,
Just received by

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax streets.
With a general assortment of Groceries as
usual.

November 28.

JAMES BACON

Has leave to inform his former customers
and friends, that he has

Recommended the Grocery Business,
At his Store on King near Washington-
street.

WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE,

**A well chosen assortment of
goods, in that line,**

Warranted genuine, particularly his
TEAS, WINES & LIQUORS,
Which are of a superior quality—He will dis-
pose of each and every article on the most
moderate terms.

May 2.

Liverpool Coal for Sale,

On board the ship Allegany, Capt. Morris,
laying at Conway's wharf.

Apply to

James Patton.

Dec. 27.

For Freight or Charter,

The permitted Post in the South of Europe,
**THE BRIT
INDUSTRY.**

John G. Ladd,

Who has for sale, now landing from said
barque,

118 quarter casks first quality Sherry Wine
40 chests Young Hyson, Hyson and Impe-
rial Teas, of the latest importation.
The above entitled to debenture.
Dec. 30.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY

CHARLES I. CATLETT,

75 chests Imperial, Hyson, & Young
Hyson Teas.

30,000 lbs. prime Green Coffee.
20 pipes and 8 quarter casks Lisbon
and Teneriffe Wine.

8 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar.
500 lbs. Scips Twine.
50 boxes Mould Candles.
50 do. Spanish Segars.
8 barrels Pimento.

October 16.

LANDING

From the sloop Ranges, Captain Campbell,
and for sale by

Lawralon and Fowle,

50 tons Plaster Paris
20 barrels New-England Rum
100 kegs Salmon
5 chests Hyson Tea
50 coils Grass Rope
5000 yards Tow Cloth
10 casks Coshen Cheese, of a superior
quality.

IN STORE,

30,000 weight Green Coffee
50 hogsheads and 60 barrels Muscovado
Sugar

10 chests Young Hyson Tea, of a super-
ior quality.
50 cases Florence Oil, 12 bottles each
100 bolts Ravens Duck
100 reams Writing Paper.
30 barrels Tanners Oil
3 casks Sperm Oil
4 pipes 4L proof Alcant Brandy
4 puncheons Jamaica Rum
200 barrels Mess No. 1 & No. 2 Beef
50 barrels Prime Pork
150 boxes Brown Soap
6 casks Timothy Seed
50 boxes Cod Fish
50 do. No. 1 & 3 Chocolate
10 barrels Salmon
20,000 lbs Seal Leather
30 packages Shoes different qualities.
30 casks Bellona Gunpowder
1 case German Checks

WANTED,
1000 bushels clean Rye, for which Cash
will be given.

Apply as above.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the
11th ult. two Negro Men, JESS and
BILL, they call themselves Jess Stewart and
Bill Curtis. Jess had on and took with him
a blue round-about jacket, a pair of pantal-
oons much patched, and a good pair of ditto
striped cotton and yarn, and perhaps some
other cloaths; he is very black, very straight
and spare made, and in every respect a likely
fellow, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, art-
ful and insinuating, capable of inventing and
telling a plausible story. BILL, his compa-
nion (and whom he inveigled away) is of a
robust make, about the same height of Jess,
an appears always confused when spoken to,
and a very dark mulatto; he had on and
took with him an old pair of drab broad cloth
pantalons, and a pair of old corduroy dimes,
and an old brown coating surtout, a striped
yellow waistcoat, quite new; both of them
had hats, good shoes and stockings. It is
expected they will endeavor to get into the
neighborhood of Hager's-Town, where the
latter fellow was hired at the Iron Works of
Col. Daniel Huges two years ago. The a-
bove reward will be given for securing said
Negroes in gaol, so that I get them again, or
Fifty Dollars if brought home, and all rea-
sonable charges paid, or one half for either
of them, as above.

John J. Jenkins,

Near Port Tobacco Charles County,
Maryland.

January 1.

LIBERAL WAGES

WILL be given for a smart active
MAN and GIRL for the ensuing year.
Apply to the Printer.

Dec. 26.

The Subscriber

Has received the following articles:
Old Orleans and St. Louis Sugar of the
best quality
Cognac Brandy, St. Croix Rum, Malaga
Gin
London Particular Madeira
Sherry
Lisbon
Superior Claret in cases
Imperial
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Souchong, &
Rohas
Best Green Coffee in bags and barrels
Gunpowder
P. B. Patent Shot, from E. B. to No. 10
Mould Shot, B. L. and S. B. M.
Salt Petre, double refined
Spanish Flotant Indigo
Copperas of the best quality
Fresh Nutmegs
Pimento and black Pepper,
Demijohns.

With a general assortment of GROC-
ERIES, and as usual, old Jamaica Spirits
Peach Brandy, and old Port wine in bottles.

The above articles will be sold very low by
the wholesale or retail.

TO RENT.
A convenient and well furnished BRICK
HOUSE, at the upper end of King street.
James Sanderson.

Not 3

ROSE HILL FOR SALE.
This estate, situated in the county of
St. Paul, is now offered for sale.

It contains 400 acres, 150 of which are in
wood. No land is better adapted to the use of
Plaster of Paris, and there is some very valu-
able meadow land upon it.

For terms apply to W. H. Foote, esq. upon
the premises, or to the subscriber in Charles
county, Maryland.

Benjamin Dulany, jun.
September 15.

New Hardware Store.
ADAM LYNN & CO.
Have received by the ship DOMINICA, from
Liverpool, via Baltimore,

A large and general assortment of
**Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sad-
dlery, japanned & brass Ware:**

Which they now offer for sale, wholesale
and retail, at their store, corner of King
and Royal streets, lately occupied by Peter
Sherron.

They have also for sale,
Barr-Iron and Steel.

December 11.

New Tooth Extractor.

THE subscriber has effected an improve-
ment in the instrument for extracting teeth,
by which that operation is rendered conside-
rably less painful, and more safe, than by the
common method, and applies in all cases.

During some months use of this instu-
ment, (the only one except Dr. J. P. Fanning
where that will apply) the jaw was in no in-
stance been injured, nor the gum torn (as is
common.)

Persons who chuse it, attended at their
homes as usual. Apply lower end of Prince's
street to

Ch. Douglas.
Intending to apply for a patent, it should
be seen for examination at present.

December 22.

NOTICE.

AN annual meeting of the Stockholders in
the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike
Company, will be held at the city of Alexan-
dria, in the town of Alexandria, on the 1st day
of January next, when there will be an elec-
tion for two Directors, a Clerk & Treas-
urer, agreeable to charter.

By order of the Board,
G. D. DODGE, President.
December 15.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, December 19.

DEBATE

ON THE JOINT RESOLUTION

*Approving the conduct of the Executive
in relation to the refusal to receive any
further communication from Francis Y. S.
Jackson.*

[CONTINUED.]

In committee of the whole Mr. BASSET
in the chair—

[Mr. Johnson's speech concluded.]

I do not think, like some members, that this is a rational challenge, a defiance of war—a provocation to hostility. No, sir, it is a solemn declaration that this nation has been abused and insulted; and that we will maintain the honor and the rights of the people, although it should cost a shade of disgrace over the fame of a foreign minister. The dismissal of Jackson is the exercise of a sovereign right recognised by the laws of nations—and Great Britain has no cause of complaint on that account. And should it be made a pretext for aggression, I proclaim it here, I proclaim it to the people whom I represent and to the American people, that I approve and applaud the conduct of the president in his dismissal of Mr. Jackson the British minister, that in so doing, he has maintained the honor, vindicated the rights, and spurned the insults offered to an independent and patriotic people. He acted with decision not with rashness—with a just resentment, not with passion.—We may continue to pursue a wavering course until our liberties are destroyed by inviting foreign aggression, our forbearance has already drawn down upon us the contempt of other powers, and to this policy we may attribute many of the wrongs we have suffered.—You are treated with contumely on the ocean, your citizens are impressed and held in perpetual bondage.—Your commerce is destroyed, your flag was torn down and scattered to the winds of heaven in foreign ports, on the fourth of July, the day of your independence—and now at our own door, at the seat of the federal government, a foreign minister looks your president in the face, and charges him with falsehood, and we are told to submit to it—I am desirous to see this nation grow, nothing can stop its growth. But when I hear members talk about the growth of this nation, and declare that we cannot or ought not to resent the ten thousand wrongs we have suffered, it has often reminded me of a swine confined in a pen—give it corn enough to eat, and the animal will grow fat, although you kick and cuff it for your amusement. It is a vulgar comparison, but suitable to such arguments. Let us recollect, that, like the animal we may grow in fatness; but that fatness may soon be the spoil of others by slaughter.

I was surprised to hear the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. Potter) make a war speech against France and Great Britain. If that gentleman is sincere, will he vote for strong measures of retaliation against both? If so, I will join him. He speaks of those wrongs as having been committed continually for fifteen years. Did he vote or would he have voted for letters of Marque and Reprisal by sea and land against both nations last winter? If so, we should have voted together. But this ill comports with declarations of men in high office at that time, that we had no cause of war with England, and that we should unfurl the republican banners against France. If we cannot contend with other nations upon the ocean, let us be independent upon our own soil; for our temporising policy has already given popularity to the British ministry, and I will venture to assert that no war that possibly could at this time be waged against us would be more calamitous than the pressure we have felt for several years from the rival powers of Europe. And when we recollect the disastrous consequences of the revolution to Great Britain it is presumable no ministry could carry on a war against us six months, if we were to war it also.

The same member (Mr. Potter) mentioned that one president (meaning Mr. Adams) had been ruined by resolutions of approbation, and that the leaders expected vacancies for their applause. As that member is better acquainted with those times and the sentiments of those of whom he speaks, I shall not contradict him; & as I am a friend to the present chief magistrate, I shall recollect his advice, which I hope has originated from a fear that resolutions of approbation would ruin the present president. For my part, sir I should have been as well satisfied to have expressed these sentiments on any other resolution which would have involved our foreign relations. I should have been as well pleased to have expressed these sentiments on a resolution to send Mr. Jackson home and recall Mr. Pinkney.

It has been said that it would require means perhaps to effect the object of this resolution, and that we shall have to talk of loans, &c. It will not require means unless Great Britain should make it a pretext for further injuries. If that should be the case, and if we must surrender our freedom, or vote means to maintain it, altho' we might be naked, hungry and moneyless, I would not hesitate to choose between liberty or death. And if it were necessary on this occasion, and I had talents, I would invoke the states as sisters united by long suffering and cemented with blood—I would revive the memory of former friendship by invoking the spirit of '76, pointing out the glorious achievements of our ancestors, and produce the effects of union by a recital of our wrongs.

(Debate to be continued.)

From the Boston Gazette.

**THE DIPLOMATIC POLICY OF
MR. MADISON UNVEILED.**

NO. I.

IT is proposed to examine, in a calm and dispassionate manner, without invective, and as far as is practicable, without undue prepossessions, the very interesting Measures of Mr. Madison's short Administration. Our observations and arguments will be addressed to that enlightened portion of the community, who examine before they decide;—who recollect, combine and compare facts, before they draw inferences; and who habitually keep their passions in some degree of subordination to their understandings.

It will be seen by this introduction, that there are other classes of citizens to whom the following candid remarks, the result of close examination and honest and sedulous enquiry, are in no degree addressed:—Let all such men forbear to read what will only serve to confirm their prejudices and inflame their passions—for no observation is more correct than that where men have formed violent prepossessions upon slight or no foundations, those prejudices are only embittered by strong and forcible arguments directed against such favorite opinions. Those, therefore, who believe that our Administration is always in the right, and Great Britain always in the wrong;—those who consider it a proof of hatred to one's own Country to shew that the existing and temporary rulers of it are hurrying it to its ruin; and especially those who entertain the ungenerous and unmanly sentiment that every man who examines with Candor the conduct of a Foreign Nation, or of its Ministers, is either a partizan or a pensioner of such nation; had better shut their eyes to these essays, at the very outset: for they will only tend to inflame their resentments by a firm and resolute exposure of their errors.

There are some, however, who are neither so candid or so enlightened as to be entirely open to conviction, and yet not so prejudiced as to be proof against its force: who had learned from sad experience to distrust the sincerity of Mr. JEFFERSON, and were therefore capable of discussing with closeness the nature of his measures: Yet these same persons deem it unfair to examine, with the same degree of suspicion, the conduct of Mr. Madison.

A charitable sentiment towards this gentleman, has acquired a wonderful influence, owing principally to the undeserved praise incautiously bestowed upon a measure little understood, and which, when thoroughly examined, will be found to merit a high degree of censure. The adjustment with Great Britain was a measure so gratifying to all the true lovers of their country, and of its peace, that without reflection, they were willing to bury all past recollection of Mr. Madison's conduct, and to believe that a statesman who had grown hoary in the cultivation of deep antipathies to G. Britain, who had staked his literary reputation (dearer to an author than country or life) in favor of principles which rendered a

sincere accommodation absolutely hopeless, had, by a sort of miracle, been converted by a feeble diplomatic stripping of G. Britain, into a sincere friend to an honorable accommodation.

It was openly said that Mr. Madison always had been at heart a Federalist;—that he had never pledged himself to the system of eternal hatred to England which formed the most marked feature in the policy of his predecessor;—that the part which he had borne under that administration was only subordinate and theatrical; and that no opinion could be formed from that cause of his future measures.

Disgraceful as such a supposition was to his character, mean as must his conduct have been thus to have played the hypocrite or the slave, and false as his measures now prove this opinion to have been, yet these opinions gained proselytes—and there have been moments in which Mr. Madison, for an act which will eventually destroy his reputation, might have obtained the suffrages of the degraded federalists.

Though the counteraction will eventually be as strong as the deception was complete, and deep indignation will succeed to momentary applause; yet, at this moment, the difficulties of a public writer are materially increased.

Adapted to this state of things must be our course of procedure. The Political History of Mr. Madison will be first and briefly discussed, in order to shew us what we have a right to expect of him, and to prove that hatred to Great Britain and attachment to French politics were deeply rooted in his own character totally independent of his connection with Mr. Jefferson.

We shall then proceed to consider the arrangement with Mr. Erskine; in which we shall examine the proofs of the improbability of that young gentleman—the extraordinary course which was adopted of setting upon him all our ministers separately—the errors into which he was led and which produced his violation of his orders: The measures of the administration adopted to prevent G. Britain from acceding to the arrangement—the proofs that it was never expected the arrangement would be agreed to, and of course the evidence it affords of insincerity—the appointment of Mr. J. Q. Adams to the court of one of the allies of Bonaparte and enemies of G. Britain, before the event of the arrangement was known, with a view, as it will turn out, to form a coalition against Great Britain, or to combine in the means of resistance; a measure calculated to excite her jealousy, and to gratify Bonaparte. Under this head we shall notice also the conduct of Congress at the June session, and shew that it was a violation of the implied bargain with Mr. Erskine, and a departure from Mr. Madison's personal assurances to that gentleman: and, lastly, the late course of negotiation with France, which proves that the arrangement with Erskine was explained to Bonaparte as a measure which must fail, and that it was intended to widen the breach between us and England: In this light Bonaparte received and approved of it.

Having taken this view of the arrangement with Erskine, we shall say a few words about the rejection of it by Great Britain, and the motives and grounds of that measure.

We shall then proceed to discuss the late negotiation with Mr. Jackson. In the progress of this discussion, we shall first consider the foundation of the charge against Mr. Jackson of having insulted our government:—We shall endeavor to shew, that there has been no intimation on his part of any want of veracity in our administration—that upon the point on which the contradiction has been alleged to have existed no discordance whatever can be perceived—that he has not advanced any thing which is not admitted on the part of our administration; and that, so far from having aggravated his supposed insult, he purposely and delicately abstained in his last letter from repeating the allegation which was pretended to be offensive.

We shall then proceed to analyze the whole correspondence, and to shew that the charge of indecorum rests against Mr. Smith: That his first letter to Mr. Jackson was a departure from these established rules of delicacy and decorum which invariable usage has rendered indispensable; that misrepresentations of Mr. Jackson's proposals, and an offensive adherence to them after he had explained them, are to be perceived throughout the whole correspondence. That instead of Mr. Jackson's intimating in the most remote degree any thing which was denied by our government they on the contrary have, in the most explicit manner, not only questioned his veracity, but have directly intimated that he had been guilty of falsehood.

We shall then attempt to shew the causes of the rupture of the negotiation. That they are to be found in the very able and perspicacious manner in which Mr. Jackson had apologized for his own government and had repelled the charges made against them—sincerely—in the impossibility of continuing a negotiation in which every pretence for continued hostility was so perfectly removed—and in the danger to which the administration was exposed of having their views completely and unanswerably displayed. We are aware that in proving these propositions, not by argument merely, but by quotations from the correspondence, we shall expose ourselves to the heavy censures of those rash politicians, who, regardless of the high and ultimate reputation which posterity, un influenced by our momentary passions, will give to us, will stigmatize the writer as the advocate of our enemies.

We are aware that it is impossible to make the truth palatable, where the passions of our readers lead to them to prefer deception;—but the duty of attempting to inform is not the less imperative because it is painful and hazardous. Let the writer be sacrificed;—let him be branded with all the epithets which inflamed and bigoted passions can invent; the truth however will remain unchangeable, and the day will certainly arrive, too late perhaps for our safety, too late certainly for the vindication of the writer, in which all honest and enlightened men will concur in the maintenance of his opinions. This may be deemed vanity: It deserves that censure, if it expect conviction from a cool and dispassionate display of facts and an impartial course of reasoning is an indication of vanity.

The confidence felt by the author in his opinions arises from a conviction that he has thoroughly examined the late policy of our rulers; that he has proceeded no farther than he is supported by facts, the evidence of which he shall cite, and of which the public must judge. He means to assume nothing but what he proves as he advances; and he begs the public to withdraw their belief of his statements whenever they are unsupported by the evidence. On the other hand he invites and challenges all who may dissent from his opinions, to controvert the facts he may state, and the arguments he may deduce from them.

Happy will be, if for the first time in moments of political excitement, the public verdicts shall be rendered according to the strict principles, & conceded evidence uninfluenced by existing prejudices and unmanageable prepossessions.

Having dismissed the subject of our negotiations with Great Britain, he shall consider our despatches from France, and the manner in which they are submitted to the public attention. He shall then invite the most strenuous supporters of the administration to defend this conduct of our government in relation to France consistently with even a moderate degree, not of impartiality (that has long ceased to exist) but of common honesty and fairness. He shall then deduce some strong arguments in support of his opinions of the insincere views of our administration towards Great Britain, from the unexampled tameness and partiality of their conduct towards France.

Pinkerton's Collection of Voyages and Travels,

Forming a complete History of the Origin and Progress of Discovery by Sea and Land, from the most authentic Sources.

THE first number of this valuable Work is just come to hand and is ready for inspection at the store of the subscriber, in King-street, and with Mr. Triplett, at the coffee-house.

Fully aware of the impositions that have been practised upon the public by strangers soliciting subscriptions from distant places; the Editors invite their examination of a Work perhaps the most useful, entertaining as well as extensive in its kind that has ever been undertaken in any country. And they flatter themselves that the American will by no means shrink from a comparison with the London edition, tho' offered at six dollars per Vol. less.

This number may be considered as a fair specimen of the execution of the work, and will be left a short time for examination, before the 2d number is put to press. After this the subscription will be raised to \$2 75 each number; and but a few more copies printed than are sufficient to supply the subscribers; that the early patrons of this valuable Work may have a decided advantage—subsequent applications may therefore come too late.

It is also the intention of the Editor to annex to the last number a complete list of names of the subscribers, as the patron and encouragement of useful knowledge, the arts and literature of the United States.

Subscriptions are received by the subscribers.

James Kennedy, sen.
December 2.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

THURSDAY, JANUARY, 4.

COMMUNICATION.

Report of the Collector at New Orleans, showing that the amount of duty collected on examination that it was a half short of 130,000 dollars.

supposed Burr is in Washington, and that he was seen yesterday in the office of an old woman. He said he means to apply for Wilkin's place, and as he is hourly expected, meeting will be more cordial than generally imagine.

has been well ascertained in England the man who lately ate two pair of red stockings fried in train oil, with a pound of soap for bread, for a wager of shillings, is full cousin to the dainty man who ate eighteen yards of blacking, as mentioned in Dobson's Encyclopedia.

the bill for schooling a few members of the main great house for one month during session will not pass.

From Washington, December 26.

any doubting brethren remain in your ranks—any of the old disciples of WASHINGTON still stick to the present administration, they may rest assured the case here is quite the reverse.—Of the most decided democratic remnants, out of Congress, as well as in it, knowledge that Mr. DANA's speech is answerable, and the conduct of the administration indefensible. The strange which our national policy has taken several years past, has opened the eyes of a few. While foreign powers attack our rights, but still in such a manner to render ultimate accommodation possible, we ascended, in our energetic march, through the regions of proclamation and gun-bots, to the "mighty Bull (John Bull but Tom Bull) Embargo." The times have grown more threatening have come down, by a nicely "gradual scale," from Embargo to Non-Interference, and from Non-Interference to—Invasion! The Richmond Enquirer, the piece of the party in Virginia, declares the new measures as weak and in the extreme. Nothing can be certain than that the administration is losing ground.

[Freeman's Journal.]

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, January 2.

[CONCLUDED.]

Taken for the Alexandria Gazette.] Mr. Talmadge confined himself to the question of postponement only, but urged such strength of argument and force of language, as almost to make those opposed to pass the resolutions think of their consequences.

Mr. Alston followed Mr. Talmadge in the resolutions. Mr. Livermore then rose in favor of his motion of postponement. Several motions of adjournment were made, and the question of adjournment was taken twice by yeas and noes and lost. Mr. Livermore ended in his remarks until about half six, when the question of indefinite postponement was taken and lost. Yeas 72.

YEAS.—Messrs. Blaisdell, Breckenridge, Campbell, Chamberlain, Chamberlin, Chittenden, Dana, Davenport, Emott, Gardener, Cold, Hale, Haven, Ward, R. Jackson, Knickerbacker, Livermore, Livingston, Macon, Mat- M'Bryde, Mosely, Pearson, Pick- Potter, Pitkin, Quincy, S. Smith, Ford, Stanley, Stedman, Stephenson, Swoope Taggart, Tallmadge, Up- Van Rensselaer, Wheaton, Whitman, on—44.

YEAS.—L. J. Alston, W. Alston, An- Bacon, Bard, Bassett, Bibb, Boyd, Brown, R. Brown, Burwell, Butler, Cal-

houn, Clay, Cobb, Cochran, Cox, Craw- ford, Cutts, Dawson, Desha, Eppes, Find- ley, Fisk, Franklin, Gannett, Gardner, Gholdson, Goodwyn, Heister, Helms, How- ard, Huffy, Jenkins, Johnson, Kenan, Ken- nedy, Love, Lyle, Marion, M'Kee, M'Kim, Miller, Milnor, Montgomery, Moore, Mor- row, Newbold, Newton, Nicholson, J. Por- ter, F. B. Porter, Rea, (Penn.) Rhea, (Ten.) Richards, Roane, Root, Ross, Sage, Sam- mons, Seaver, Seybert, Shaw, Smelt, Smi- lie, G. Smith, Southard, Taylor, Thomp- son, Turner, Weakley, Witherspoon—72.

At 7 o'clock the house adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, January 3.

Mr. Morrow reported a bill for granting and to the widow of Moses Hazen, and other refugees from Canada. Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. Quincy presented the petition of sundry paper makers of Massachusetts, praying some encouragement from govern- ment. Referred to the committee of com- merce and manufactures.

Mr. Findley presented the petition of Arthur St. Clair. Referred to the commit- tee of claims.

Mr. M'Kim offered a resolution to in- struct the committee on commerce and manufactures to enquire whether any, and if any, what additional provisions ought to be made by law for the collection of du- ties on foreign merchandise. Adopted.

A message from the president of the U- States was received and read, as follows.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The act authorizing a detachment of one hundred thousand men from the militia, will expire on the 30th of March next—Its early revival is recommended, in order that timely steps may be taken for arrangements such as the act contemplated. Without in- terfering with the modifications rendered necessary by the defects or the inefficiency of the laws restrictive of commerce and navigation, or with the policy of disallowing to foreign armed vessels the use of our waters, it falls within my duty to recom- mend also that in addition to the precau- tionary measure authorized by that act, and to the regular troops for completing the legal establishment of which enlistments are renewed, every necessary provision may be made for a volunteer force of twenty thou- sand men, to be enlisted for a short period, and held in a state of organization and readi- ness for actual service at the shortest warning. I submit to the consideration of Congress, moreover, the expediency of such a classification and organization of the militia as will best ensure prompt and suc- cessive aids from that source adequate to emergencies which may call for them.

It will rest with them also to determine how far further provision may be expedient for putting into actual service, if necessary, any part of the naval armament not now employed.

At a period presenting features in the conduct of foreign powers towards the U. States which impose on them the necessity of precautionary measures, involving ex- pense, it is a happy consideration that such is the solid state of the public credit that reliance may be justly placed on any legal provision that may be made for resorting to it in a convenient form and to an adequate amount.

JAMES MADISON.

JANUARY 3, 1810.

The message was ordered to be printed, and the several parts referred to the com- mittees on the military and naval establish- ments of the United States, and to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Burwell offered a resolution as fol- lows:

"Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to lay before this house any information he may possess, relative to the blockade of the ports of the Baltic by France, & to the exclusion of neu- tral vessels by Russia, Sweden and Den- mark."

Adopted, and a committee was appoint- ed to present it to the president.

The order of the day was called. The resolutions from the senate were read a third time. The question now before the house is, "shall the resolutions pass?"

Mr. Newton rose and delivered a lengthy speech in favor of the resolutions.

Some Valuable Slaves.

Belonging to the estate of Edward Carter, deceased, will be offered at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January next, at Hay-Market, in the county of Prince-William. They will be sold in families and for cash.

E. Brooke,

Administrator with the will annexed, of Edward Carter.

November 11—13.

2241

FOR FREIGHT.

The staunch, fast sailing Schooner

General Johnston,

Burthen about one hundred tons, Stephen L. Davis, master.—Apply to John G. Ladd.

January 4.

Alexander Sangster,

At Sangster and Jennings, will attend to my business when I am absent, or at any time.

Joseph Janney.

1 mot 8.

LAN S

Near Alexandria to be Rented.

I WILL rent on moderate terms, to appro- priate tenants, the whole, or any part of the following VALUABLE PROPERTY.

160 acres comprehending that beautiful island called Bellisle, and upwards of 60 acres of marsh adjoining; the soil is excellent, and well adapted to the culti- vation of oats, indian corn, vegetables and grasses; the marsh would afford a fund of manure for the adjoining lands, and is capable of being converted at an expense probably not exceeding 3000 dollars, into a watered meadow of inexhaustible fertility. The island has been joined to the main by a substantial causeway, abounds with wild fowl, and affords two excellent fishing landings for shad and herrings, which from their proximity to three rising cities, have been fished for several seasons past to great advantage. The improve- ments are a young apple orchard, a stonoth meadow, and a house for the accommodation of fishermen.

140 acres situate on the east- ern side of the Washington and Alexandria turnpike road, and distant about 1 mile from Alexandria, 5 from Washington and half a mile from the river. This property is under good enclosure, and will be divided into a number of handsome lots, well adapted to grass, gardens, or country retreats.

60 acres bounded by the west- ern side of the said turnpike; will be divided into lots of a convenient depth, some of which will be sold in fee simple, affording a deligh- tful view of the Potomac and Annapolis rivers; of the navy yard and the cities of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown.

120 acres situate about a mile from Alexandria, and extending nearly a mile on each side of the Georgetown turnpike road. The whole of this tract lies remarkably level, and may be converted into grass lots, and meadow, equal to any in the county.

30 Acres adjacent to the Fe- deral Spring, near the country seat of captain William Harper. A great part of this tract is prime meadow land; the situation well calculated for a retreat, or for a place of public entertainment, possessing the advantage of some excellent springs, and a fine pictur- esque prospect.

500 acres, situate between the new George-Town turnpike and Leesburg road, 150 acres whereof are arable and mea- dow land, the remainder woodland. Upon the premises there is a small but convenient dwelling house, situate on a commanding eminence, with kitchen, laundry, ice house, smoke house, corn house, tables, overseer's house, and other convenient out houses, a choice selection of fruit trees from the best nurseries, many of them in full bearing, con- sisting of the finest pears, peaches, apples, quinces, cherries, plums, almonds, apricots, mulberries, &c. with walnuts, grapes, straw- berries, currants, and other hortulan produc- tions, a never failing spring of water, and a meadow below the hill, lately sown and well set with timothy. In point of salubrity of air, beauty of prospect, fertility of soil and pleasantness of situation, this tract is equal- led by few in the district.

ALSO,

For sale, or to be leased on ground rent for ever,

Upwards of 700 Building Lots, situate in the northern district of the town of Alexandria, partly on Queen, Columbus and Alfred streets, near the Episcopal church, and partly on Washington, Madison, Oro- noko and Fairfax streets, among which are about 40 Lots fronting on the river, where the channel is bold, navigable and well cal- culated for wharfing.

A plot and surveys will be shewn by col: George Gilpin, and the terms made known upon application to

Ch. Alexander.

January 4.

colm.

Notice is hereby given

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, THAT an election will be held at the court house in this town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing nine Directors for the ensuing year agreeably to charter.

By order of the President and Directors, Gurden Chapin, Cash.

POSTSCRIPT.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4.

Ship Village, Swift, has arrived at New Bedford from Cadiz—passage said to be short. Reports, that the British had been ordered to quit Spain.

The pilot-boat schooner Flash, captain Minugh, arrived at New-York on Saturday morning last in 61 days from Cadiz and 12 from St. Bartholomews. Sailed from Cadiz Nov. 11th. The report of the Towson FLEET BEING AT SEA had reached that port. Lord Wellington, the British commander in chief had embarked for England 3 days previous to the sailing of the Flash, in the Donnegal of 74 guns. The report at St. Bartholomews was that the British were on the eve of proceeding from Barbados to attack Guadaloupe.

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

Insurance Office, Jan. 3, 1810.

THE stockholders in this institution are hereby notified that the directors have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent on that part of the capital stock now paid, for the last six months—which will be ready to be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives in ten days from this date.

By order,

J. B. Nickolls, Secy.

January 4.

60

TO RENT.

MERCHANTS WHARF, with the mid- dle Store in front, and the Warehouse on U- nion-street, next door north of Messrs. Vow- ell's. Possession given 1st March.

ALSO,

The SAIL LOFT, formerly occupied by Mr. Sanford, connected with one fronting on Union street. They will be rented together or separate. The advantage of the situation for constant and transient custom, is too ob- vious to require description.

FOR SALE,

That substantial well finished Brick Build- ing adjoining the post office, on King street. It has spacious airy cellars and every conve- nience for carrying on the wholesale and re- tail business, and the accommodation of a genteel family.

Immediate possession given, and a liberal credit.

J. Swift.

January 4.

36

J. F. LE GOUX, of Geneva, Surgeon Dentist and Oculist, lately from the Island of Cuba.

Respectfully acquaints the Ladies and Gen- tlemen of this City, that he performs every operation in the Dental Art, as regulating, cleansing, separating & plugging the decayed teeth and filling and extracting them.

He fixes artificial teeth from one to a com- plete set.

He purposes to reside in this place about two weeks, and offers his services to all who may please to honor him with their confi- dence.

N. B. Personal application to be made at FRANCIS HUGHES's, corner of Royal & Ca- meron-streets, opposite the city hotel, where immediate attention will be given, and the orders of those ladies who wish his atten- dance at their dwellings will be readily com- plied with for an additional compensation.

December 30.

31

The Subscriber

Will dispose of at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock, on Saturday the 20th day of Jan. on the premises,

The House and Lot on King-street, Now occupied by Mr. Thomas Shrover, re- serving to himself, his heirs and assigns, a free passage at all times from K to the twen- ty feet alley in the back of the lot, to and from the house now occupied by Mr. R. Gray, and the buildings back of said house.

The terms of sale, one half cash, for the other half a note with a good endorser, pay- able in ninety days from the day of sale, and negotiable at the Bank of Alexandria.

Stephen Cooke.

January 3

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, two apprentices, Thomas Burnett and Philip Williams—Burnett is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, fair complexion—Williams is nearly 18 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, dull of hearing and of very dark complexion. The above reward will be given for either or both if brought home, or secured so that I get them again, with all rea- sonable charges for Burnett, but no allowance for Williams. All persons are forbid, under pain, from employing, harboring, or trans- porting away said apprentices.

Daniel McDougall.

December 28.

